"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS."

County for a term of three years. On quitting

Cleveland and Hendricks the Democratic Ticket at Chicago.

A SHAKY PLATFORM,

Which Gen. Butler is Afraid to Stand on.

JOHN KELLY'S KICK.

An Entertaining Review of the Convention Proceedings.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and remained in session four days. In spite of the epposition of the Tammany Hall delegates, led by John Kelly, of New York, the unit rule was adopted, and under its operation Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, was nominated for President on the second ballot over the heads of the competing candidates, Bayard, McDonald, Randall, Thurman, Carlisle, Payne, Blocum, Hoadley and Flower, Gen. B. F. Butler declined to allow his name to be presented.

For Vice-President a number of names were presented, among them those of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, of California, and Gen. J. C. Black, of Illinois, the latter being proposed by Ger A. Bacon (ex-Confederate), of Georgia, and the former being seconded by Gen. W. C. Faulkner (also an ex-Confederate), of Mississippi. "The name of ex-Senator Hendricks, presented by Benatur Wallace, of Pennsylvania, proved sufficient, however, to drive all idea of nominating a soldier out of the minds of the delegates, and he was nominated by acclamation.

The platform adopted by the convention is s curious piece of mosaic, and, in some respects, unintelligible. It favors protection and free trade in equal degree, without specifying what changes should be made in the tariff. As for the internal revenue taxes, it favors their reduction; and, while it concedes that a sufficient revenue should be raised to pay the Goverument's debts, including pensions, it is entirely silent as to the merits of any of the amended Mexican pension bill.

The news of the convention has been variously received. Mr. Hendricks left Chicago fore he decided to accept the nomination. Mr. Tilden told a New York reporter that Mr. Cleveland was "very popular out of his own State," and that he "did not think that his actions | Maryland and Louisiana a solid voto against. met with general approval among the workingmen of the city." John Kelly says Cleveland cannot carry New York, and the New York Sun, the leading Democratic journal in the country, editorially says: "Well, the convention has nominated Grover Cleveland, and now the question will be whether he or Blaine is to be elected. We have had our own opinion, but perhaps there was some mistake about it. We shall live and learn, we hope." We print below an accurate and consecutive account of the convention proceedings.

Convention Proceedings.

THE FIRST DAY-JOHN EELLY'S FUTILE FIGHT AGAINST THE UNIT RULE.

The convention was called to order at 12:37 p. m. Tuesday, by the Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Presbyterian clergyman of Baitimore-presented the name of Gov. Richard B. Hubbard, bard was escorted to the chair and addressed the convention.

WAR MEMORIES SHOULD BE FORGOTTEN, His percration was as follows:

There never was a time in the history of the Democratic party when the enemy lavited the victory as now. The Democratic party is loyal to the | Vote Union. The bioody shirt, "In the vulgar parlance of the times," has at each recurring election been figurated in the ince of Southern Democrats and in Four own faces. With Logan on the ticket I pre-sume it will be again. Binine could hardly afford it, as he did not indulge much in that unpleasant-ness. They will endeavor to sirr up the had blood of the past. My countrymen, the war is over for a quarter of a century, and they know it. Why, our hoys have married the young maidens of the North, and children have been born to them since those days. Way, the boys in the blue and the gray have slept together for a quarter of a century upon a thousand helds of common glory. Let their bones alone. They are representing the best blood of the land, and though differing in the days that should be forgotten, the good men of all parties in our country to-day, I thank God, have united in the great conduct progress of our race to forget

the war memories of the war times. At the close of this address Mr. Smalley (Vt.) reported, from the National Committee, the

following resolution: Resolved, That the rules of the last Der Convention govern this body entil otherwise orin suring for candidates for President and Vice- hands. President, no State chail be allowed to change its wote until the roll of the fintes has been called and every State has cast its vote.

TAMMANY KICKS. Mr. Grady, representing the Tammany Hall wing of the Democratic party in New York, st

once moved the following amendment: When the vote of a State, as announced by the chairman of the designation from such Scate, is chal-lenged by any member of the delegation, then the percentary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote | seconded the nomination.

Mr. Menzie (Ind.) offered the following amendment to the amendment: No State shall change its vote until the result of the belief has been announced.

Mr. Fellows (N. Y.), speaking for the Clevehand wing of the party, then made a vigorous | Illinois, seconded the nomination. address in support of the committee's resolu-

Mr. Grady usged the adoption of his amendment on the ground that the constituency the last Democratic Vice-President, who retired which he represented had a right upon the with Buchanan on the accession to power of floor, and by reason of that right he might not only make known his objections to any caudidate, but he had the essential effect of that him was that Ohio was an October State, but

Mr. Harris (Va.) made the point that the discussion was out of order, but was overruled, and a motion by Mr. Power (Mich.) to refer the Grady amendment to the Committee on Rules

was voted down Discussion was then resumed, Mr. Jacobs (N. feelings he should support the motion made by Mr. Grady, but his duty to his party in this the American people," emergency compelled him to rise superior to personal considerations and be loyal to his

there was a yell from all parts of the house, in which could be heard mingled cries of "Kelly! Kelly!—Platform! platform!"

JOHN KELLY DEMANDS FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Kelly, responding, said: The principles involved in the amendment go to the very foundation of the Democratic party—the right to disfranchise the minority of the delegation in the Democratic convention from the State of New York. There are 62 Counties in the State of New York, and there are but 10 of them Democratic, and by the argument of the Senator from the State of New York the great Democratic County of New York, which elects the Democratic Provident New York, which elects the Democratic President, tf an opportunity is given to it, is to be disfranchised in a Democratic convention. Suppose that the convention disfranchises these Democratic Counties to which he had made reference, what would be the feelings of the constituences that have sent their delegates here to represent them, in view of the fact that a majority of the delegates | Tequest of Mr. Manning (N.Y.) he was allowed

State to be the present Governor, Grover Cleve- as far as it was possible to go now. land, "whose name." he said, "meant honest, pure and Democratic government." Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, seconded this nom-

Gen. Bragg (Mo.) made the point that Mr. Grady's remarks were out of order, but at the



ity in their own Counties? pension measures that are now pending, no Mr. Grady, modifying the unit rule, which was claim that the Irish or the Catholics were reference being made either to the arrears or rejected-year 332, nays 463, not voting 7. against Mr. Cleveland, but the anti-monopolist unit rule was then adopted, and committees of the State-Catholic and Protestant, Irish. zation and platform. An analysis of the vote | nomination and would be opposed to his elec-Friday night declaring that he did not want on the Grady amendment showed an equal tion. the place, and must consult with his friends be- division for and against the proposition in Mishigan, Georgia and Illipois. Ohio east 25 for and 21 against; Pennsylvania 21 for and | the nomination, and asked why the Democratic 39 against. California, Indiana and Mississippi cast a solid vote in favor; Arkansas, draw out a number which might turn out to be man, I; Randall, I.

Second Day's Proceedings. PRESENTING THE CANDIDATES WHILE WAIT-

ING FOR A PLATFORM. The convention was opened on Wednesday with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Mc-Laren, of Chicago, after which the announcement was made that the Committee on Resolutions would not be able to report until the following morning. Various resolutions, including those against convict labor; the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; duction of tariff taxes; providing that in the case of the death of candidates for President HINGRY FOR PHILANTIPO or Vice-President the chairman shall call together the convention again to fill the vacancy for repeal of all legislation which under the Republican rule has tended to pauperize labor: Coun., chairman of the National Committee, for constitutional amendment making the who after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Marquis-a presidential term of office six years, and to limit the disposal of the public lands to actual settlers in quantities not more than 160 acres of Texas, for temporary chairman. Gav. Hub- each. Anti-Chinese and tariff resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. On the recommendation of Mr. Taylor (Ark.), Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, the convention then voted that all the Territorial delegates, including those from the District of Columbia, should be allowed to

> The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Mr. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for permanent Chairman, and he was escorted to the chair by ex-Senstor Hendricks and others. He is about 40 years old, and is regarded as one of the most eloquent speakers in the Northwest.

OUR SOLDIERS MUST BE CONTENT WITH THE PEOPLES' GRATITUDE!

In the course of his remarks he said: Great change has been wrought in recent years in this country in the minds of the people and in suicidal war. The sin of slavery has been purged. The work accomplished by those who labored to save the Union remains undisturbed, and the gratitude of the people is their reward,

In the midst of his remarks Gen. Ben. Butcolleagues of the Massachusetts delegation, and dered, subject to the following modifications: That admirers of Butler cheered and clapped their

> The call of States, after an attempt by the Tammany delegates to secure a postponement had been voted down, was then ordered for the presentation of candidates.

NOMINATIONS.

still the voice of faction and would make some | mittee [published elsewhere] and a resolution Republican States doubtful."

When Indiana was reached, ex-Gov. Hendricks walked to the platform, arm in arm with two of his colleagues, to do for another what had thrice previously been done for him before a similar assemblage. He proposed the name of ex Senator Joseph E. McDonald, "a man of good

judgment and high character." Gen. Black, of California, as had been expected, brought forward the name of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. John C. Breckinridge, son of an administration committed to the preservaright-namely, a vote to go behind what he this was not a State but a National Convenpart of the Ohio delegation refrained from

participation in the applause. Mr. James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, then presented the name of Speaker John G. Carlisle, declaring "that no name carried with it more T.) declaring that were he to consult personal of talismanic charm, or more of the respect of th

BUTLER LEFT OUT.

When Massachusette was called there was a party.

As Mr. Jacobs took his seat, the square outline of John Kelly's face became visible above in moment's suspense, but Gov. Abbott, instead of presenting the name of Gen. Butler, and how, in the spirit of fraternity and compromise, nounced that the State had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name of the state had no candidate to the handsome writing the name West Virginia; Watterson, of Kentucky, and 37.

representing the State of New York are in a minor- | to proceed, and he concluded by saying that the object of the convention was to make a After further debate the Menzie amendment | nomination for the Presidency that would be was withdrawn and a vote ordered on that of | ratified by the people at the polls. He did not The original resolution of adherence to the elements of the State and the laboring interests were ordered on credentials, permanent organi- | German and American-were opposed to his

> A MOSES, OR A FALSE PROPHET? Mr. Cochran (N. Y.) also protested against party should "thrust its hand into the bag and a regenerator for the party-a Moses, or a false prophet whom it would have been much better

not to have discovered?" Mr. E. K. Apgar (N. Y.), for the other wing of the party, now seconded the nomination. and the convention adjourned until 10:30 a. m.

Thursday's Proceedings. THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AND ONE BALLOT

TAKEN FOR PRESIDENT. The convention was opened on Thursday at 11 a. m. with prayer by the Rev. Geo. C. Lorfor reform in the civil service by making Post- imer, a Baptist clergyman of Chicago, and it masters elective; against the systematic re- was then announced that the platform commit-

> HUNGRY FOR PHILANTHROPY. The nomination of candidates was therefore resumed, and Mr. Mansur (Mo.) proceeded to second Mr. Thurman's nomination in an enthusiastic speech. In conclusion, "he declared before God that the Democracy was hungry, even unto death, not for the venal spoils of office, but for the glory of doing good to their fellow-beings." [Laughter and applause.] The name of Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio,

> was then placed in nomination by Mr. Thos. E. Powell, and, Pennsylvania being called, ex-Senator William A. Wallace advocated the candidacy of ex-Speaker Samuel J. Bandall, and declared that in his opinion "the hour had struck for the nomination of a Democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service." Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination. Mr. John W. Cummings, for the majority of the Massachusetts delegation, seconded Bayard's nomination, and Mr. Rose (Ark.) that of

Cleveland; as did also Gen. Bragg for Wiscon- Friday morning. AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS. of his State "loved Cleveland most for the enemies he had made," at which Mr. Grady (N. Y.) shouted out that "the enemies to whom political forces. We have ceased to fight over a the gentleman alluded reciprocated the sentiment." Gen. Bragg replied in a bitter speech, and said of the Tammany delegates:

They come here to talk of labor! yes, their labor has been upon the crank of the machine [immense ler entered the hall on the arm of one of his political chicane in the midnight conclave. Mr. Henry O. Kent (N. H.) and ex-Senator | Mansur, at which there was a tremendous Mr. Vilas suspended for a moment while the Doolittle (Wis.) also seconded Cleveland's nom- cheering from all the anti-Cleveland delegates, ination, and at 2:25 p. m. the convention ad- as if a break to the Indiana statesman was im-

journed until evening. EVENING SESSION. The convention was called to order at 8 p. m., and a resolution offered by Mr. Henry (Miss.), expressing regret at Mr. Tilden's inbility to accept the candidacy and enlogizing his Mr. George Gray, of Delaware, nominated statesmanship, was adopted. The States were Senator Thomas F. Bayard, "whose name would | then called for members of the National Comto abolish the rule requiring a two-thirds vote The Mississippi and Nebraska delegations of delegates to nominate having been voted down, Mr. Morrison, at 9 p. m., reported the platform. [Its essence will be found elsewhere.]

BUTLER CAN'T MAKE IT OUT. Mr. Morrison then yielded to Gen. Butler to of the Tennessee delegation, met with no betpresent a minority report. He said he came ter success, and Illinois was again called. The who had assisted in upholding the banner of before the committee, and had demanded, not | and as soon as recognized he announced that | River, the faithful soldier, the grand old comthat it should give them anything, but that he withdrew Mr. McDonald's name. The vote in taxing the people the tax should be taken of Illinois was then read, and showed 38 still where it would hurt them least. Was not that | for Cleveland. This revived the hopes of the a reasonable demand? Did they think they latter's supporters, although Indiana cast 30 could get along without that? He thought not. | solid votes for Hendricks. The Pennsylvania | McDonald, of Indiana. He had objected to the tariff plank in delegation now retired for consultation. Kenthe platform in the committee room because it took the committee 36 hours to Hendricks 15. When New York was called, J. C. Black, of Illinois. [Cheers for Black.] was for a time employed in a store in Fayette-homes there are such as one would like to have for neighbors. School-houses are detting this tion." Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, seconded that a men so long to frame it and to get it in delegates there were 50 for Cleveland and 22 Geo. W. Glick. wanted, how were his laboring men to find out what it meant? [Laughter.] He asked the delegates to read that tariff plank and see if The end of the roll having been reached, It did not mean protection; if it did, Col. Mor- man of the delegation announced Cleveland 42 rison was too honest a man to bring it here; [another noisy demonstration which inter-and yet it was so twisted that it might mean rupted the further announcing of the Pennprotection. [Laughter.]

New York was now reached, and there was Burke, of Louisiana, had come together and intense excitement when Mr. Lockwood, of agreed upon this declaration to which Gen. Buffalo, his friend from boyhood, ascended Butler objected. It was framed with the the platform and announced the choice of his utmost regard for the rights of labor; it went

After the platform had been adopted a resolution was offered by Mr. Jenkins (Wis.) to immediately proceed to a ballet, and it was rushed through under the operation of the

'previous question" rule. Great excitement ensued, and the aisles were packed with delegates. Gen. Butler went down to his delegation, and then walked out of the hall. An unsatisfied delegate appealed from the decision of the Chair on the vote ordering a ballot. The appeal was voted down with hardly a dissenting vote. Mr. Grady and a Massachusetts delegate complained of the confusion, and asked that the outside crowd be kept in order. A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking a recess was made, and a roll of States was ordered. The opponents to Cleveland's nomination were undecided as to their course; many of them voted for delay, but many of the others favored a ballot before adjournment. The consequences were disastrous to them, for it gave the Cleveland men a fictitious show of strength. Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, saw this, and made a kick on behalf of Thurman, but could get no recognition. Mr. Manning cast the 72 votes of New York in the negative scale, and young Grady made fiery protest. The motion was lost-yeas, 196; nays,

Before the vote was announced Grady explained that he had been informed that a majority of the New York delegation had been polled, and that the teller had not thought it

worth while to poll the minority.

Mr. Cochran (N. Y.) secred a strong point against the unit rule by calling attention to the fact that only 40 members of the New York delegation had voted, and yet Mr. Manning had cast 72 votes in the negative. Chairman Vilas again ruled that the convention had settled the question of the unit rule, and said the vote of New York must stand as

The first ballot was ordered. There was bustle and confusion, and a rustling of tally

CLEVELAND GETS A WINNING LEAD.

Necess	ary to a Choice	547
Clevel	and	392
Bayare	d	170
Thurn	an	88
Kanda	11	78
	ald	
	e	
Bondi	Y	
Tilden	leks	
Flower		
Laber		
By S	tates the vote was as fol	lows:

Alabama-Cleveland, 4; Bayard, 14; Thurman, 1; McDonald, 1. Arkansas-Cleveland, 14. California—Thurman, 16. Colorado—Thurman, 1; McDonald, 5. Connecticut-Cleveland, 12. Deleware-Bayard, 6.

Florida-Cleveland, 8. corgin-Cleveland, 10; Bayard, 12; Randall, 2. Illinois-Cleveland, 28; Bayard, 2; Thurman, 1; McDonald, 11; Randall, L.

them.

at 1:10 p. m.:

Cleveland

McDonald

finally stood :

Randall

Hendricks .

Whole number of votes cast.

it was carried triumphantly.

Arkansas-Cleveland, 14.

California-Cleveland, 16,

Colorado-Cleveland, 6.

Delaware-Bayard, 6.

Florida, Cleveland, 8.

Indiana-Cleveland, 30.

Maine-Cleveland, 12.

Maryland-Cleveland, 16.

Minnesota-Clevehand, 14.

Missouri-Cleveland, 32.

New York-Cleveland, 72,

Tennessee-Cleveland, 24.

Wisconsin-Cleveland, 2. Arizona-Cleveland, 2.

Dakota-Cleveland, 2.

Montana-Cleveland, 2.

New Mexico-Cleveland, 2.

Washington-Cleveland, 2.

District of Columbia-Cleveland, 2.

shall have power to fill the vacancy.

resolution that it was withdrawn.

The mammoth oil painting of Cleveland's

head and bust was carried in front of the

Speaker's stand and exhibited to the enthusi-

astic spectators, and then the convention ad-

EVENING SESSION.

At 5:30 p. m. the convention re-assembled.

A delegate from Texas offered a resolution

declaring that the Democratic party in conven-

tion assembled indorses the Morrison tariff bill

for the reduction of war taxes. This was re-

A GALLANT GENERAL NAMED.

a man who had been eminent among his fel-

lowmen; who in the councils of his Nation

had been pre-eminent; who had led their sol-

diers to battle; who had achieved victories;

the country. He presented the honored name

of Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, the hero of Stone

mander, whose image was impressed on the

heart of all the men who served under him.

Mr. Branch (Colo.) nominated Joseph E.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) said he was commissioned

A delegate seconded the nomination of Mo-

Mr. Faulkner (Miss.) seconded the nomina-

An Oregon delegate said the united voice of

Mr. Waller (Conn.) seconded the nomination | ever since persistently adhered.

Mr. Scarles (Cal.) said that he would present

ferred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Wyoming-Cleveland, 2,

Idaho-Cleveland, 2.

Utah-Cieveland, 2.

journed until 5 p. m.

Vice-President.

[Cheers for Rosecrans.]

tion of Gen. Rosecrans.

dricks, of Indiana.

Oregon was in favor of Rosecrans.

Texas-Cieveland, 26. Vermont-Cleveland, 8.

Ohio-Cleveland, 46,

Oregon-Cleveland, 6.

dricks, 11.

Connecticut-Cleveland, 12.

Georgia-Cleveland, 22; Bayard, 2. Illinois-Cleveland, 43; McDonald, 1.

Louisiana-Cleveland, 15; Thurman, 1,

Michigan-Cleveland, 23; Hendricks, 3.

Nebraska-Cleveland, 9; Bayard, 1.

New Hampshire-Cleveland, 8.

North Carolina-Cleveland, 22.

Nevada-Thurman, 1; Hendricks, 5.

Rhode Island-Cleveland, 7; Bayard, 1,

Virginia-Cleveland, 23; Hendricks, 1.

West Virginia-Cleveland, 10; Bayard, 2.

South Carolina-Cleveland, 10; Bayard, 8.

lowa-Cleveland, 26. Kansas-Cleveland, 17; Bayard, 1.

The question was then put on Menzie's mo-

THE BALLOT BY STATES.

The following is the vote by States as it

Alabama-Cleveland, 5; McDonald, 1; Bayard,

Kentucky-Cleveland, 4; Bayard, 21; Thur-

sachusetts-Cleveland, 8; Bayard, 71/2; Hen-

Mississippi-Cleveland, 2; Bayard, 14; Hen-

New Jersey-Cleveland, 5; Bayard, 2; Hen-

Pennsylvania-Cieveland, 42; Bayard, 2; Thurman, 1, Hendricks, 11; Randall, 4.

Indiana-McDonaid, 30 Iowa-Cleveland, 23; Bayard, 1; Thurman, 1; Kansas-Cleveland, II; Bayard, 5; Thurman, 2 Kentucky-Carlisle, 26. Louisiana-Cleveland, 13; Bayard, 1; Thurman, 1: Hoadly, L.

Maine-Cleveland, 12. Maryland-Cleveland, 6; Bayard, 10. chusetts-Cleveland, 3; Bayard, 23; Thur-Thurman. Michigan-Cleveland, 101 Bayard, 1; Thurman, tion to make the nomination unanimous, and

Minnesota-Cleveland, 14. ssouri-Cleveland, 15; Bayard, 10; Thurman, 3; McDonald, 1; Randall, 3. Nebraska-Cleveland, 8; Bayard, 1; Thurman, 1. Nevada—Thurman, 6. New Hampshire—Cleveland, 8.

New Jersey-Cleveland, 4; Bayard, 3; Randall, New York-Cleveland, 72. North Carolina—Bayard, 22.
Ohio—Cleveland, 22: Tilurman, 24.
Oregon—Cleveland, 2: Bayard, 4.
Pennsylvania—Cleveland, 5: Randall, 55.
Rhode Island—Cleveland, 6: Bayard, 2. South Carolina-Cleveland, 8; Bayard, 10.

Tennessee-Cleveland, 2; Bayard, 8; Thurman, 9; McDonaid, 3; Randall, 1. Texas-Cleveland, 4; Bayard, 10; Thurman, 4; Vermont-Cleveland, 8. Virginia-Cleveland, 13 Bayard, 9; Thurman, 1; West Virginia-Cleveland, 4; Bayard, 3; Thur-

Wisconsin-Cleveland, 12. Bayard, 1; Thurman, 2; McDonald, 2; Cariisle, 1. dricks, 2. Arizona-Cleveland, 2. Dakota-Cleveland, 2. Idaho-Cleveland, 2. Montana-Cleveland, 2.

New Mexico-Cleveland, 2. Utah—Cleveland, 2. Washington Territory-fleveland, 1; Randall, 1, Wyoming Territory-Cleveland, 2. After the ballot the following changes were announced: Massachusetts, five votes to Cleve-

land; Ohio, 18 to Cleveland; West Virginia, seven to Cleveland, and taking one from Randall and two from Bayard. The announcement of the vote was lightly cheered. A motion to adjourn was veted down. The correctness of the announced vote on adjournment was questioned, and some time was consumed in reviewing it. Then, at 1:22 a. m.,

Last Day's Proceedings. The General declared that the Democrats | CLEVELAND FOR PRESIDENT AND HENDRICKS

the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. The convention was opened on Friday morning with prayer by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, Chicago. A second ballot was at once ordered, Mr. Snowden (Pa.) announcing the withdrawal of Mr. Randall's name. When Illinois was reached in the call of States, Gen. Palmer announced one vote for Hendricks, and pausing, looked towards Gen.

In the midst of the turmoil the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," but the thundering noise of the demonstrations increased in volume until the strains of the music were lost in the deafening uproar. Meanwhile Gov. Hendricks preserved an external calmness which contrasted strikingly with the frenzy that possessed the vast assemblage. He sat is if frozen fast to his chair, and resisted the determined efforts of a horde of shouting delegates who tried to drag him to his feet. Then Gen. Mausur forced his way to the platform and notified Chairman Vilas that Missouri desired to cast a solid vote for Mr. Hendricks, but was The reading was concluded at 10 o'clock, and | told he was out of order. James M. Quarles. there representing more than 1,500,000 labor- uproar continued, and the voice of Senator ing men. He had brought their condition Voorhees was heard crying "Mr. Chairman," form, there must be some reason for that. If scattering. Cochran asked, in the name of the they could not find out in 36 hours what they | disfranchised minority of the New York dele- | Donald.

sylvania vote]; for Hendricks, 11; Randall,

Georgia changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland 22, Bayard 2. At this time all the delegates were on their

feet, and many of them were clamoring for Florida changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland, 8. West Virginia changed as follows: For

Cleveland, 10. Maryland changed her 16 votes to Cleveland.

The changes were so numerous and accom-

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

that it was almost impossible to keep track of answer. He moved to suspend the rules and

nominate Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate

with that of the Keystone State. [Cheers.]

The Platform.

THIETY-SIX HOURS SPENT IN FRAMING IT-

ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

The Committee on Resolutions held its first

session on Tuesday evening, and sat until 2. a.

m. Resuming its session at 10 a. m. Wednes-

day, it deliberated all that day and until 12

o'clock at night, and it was not until 9 p. m.

Thursday night that its report was submitted to

ciate the policy of the Democratic party.

in this country.

A delegate from Louisiana offered a resolu- | lest of articles of luxury, and bearing lightest

The roll was then called for nominations for of the people from the remaining burdens of

ministered.

tion providing that in case of a vacancy on the on articles of necessity. We therefore de-

THE TARIFF PLANK.

TAXES AND PENSIONS.

istered, including pensions, interest and prin-

The system of direct taxation known as the

as the law continues, the money derived there-

pense of the care and comfort of worthy sol-

The Nominees.

CLEVELAND'S RECORD-HIS HOSTILITY TO EX-

SOLDIERS AND THE LABORING CLASSES,

surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

alone remained before the convention.

candidate for Vice-President.

Hendricks."

sine die.

Kansas changed her vote as follows: For Bayard 3, Cleveland 13, Thurman 2.

North Carolina changed her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland. [Great excitement and cheering.]

Virginia changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland 23, Hendricks 1.

been authorized by Mr. Hendricks himself to say so. He, therefore, warned the convention not to do that which it would have to undo.

Mr. Waller (Conn.) said his State had surely no desire to force upon Indiana a candidate against its will, but this was not an Indiana convention, and convention. It was a national convention, and the Demograts of the country had a right to later by Mr. Vandermed's alerestics to say so. He, therefore, warned the convention new, by a Demograt, and in 1865 his party new, but he was beaten by the Republican candidate against its will, but this was not an Indiana convention, and derpoel, but it was dissolved a few months. the Democrats of the country had a right to take a fit man from any place in it. [Cheers.] If any man said that he knew that Mr. Hen-firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, the head dricks at this time was not patriotic enough to take a nomination, tendered upon those circumstances, he would withdraw his name, but in 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of the Mr. Wallace (Pa.) said that Mr. Hendricks had been once chosen Vice-President and had been despoiled of the office. The Democracy of the Republic demanded of him again his name as a years later, on Mr. Bass's removal to New York. panied with so much uproar and excitement | candidate, and they would not take "no" for an

HIS BUFFALO DEBUT. In 1880 politics in Buffalo became considerably mixed. There was much dissatisfaction in the Republican party and a spirit of revolt against the old managers of party affairs, while the Democrats "worked for all they were worth" the few local offices under their control. The following year there was a cry for "Reform," and Mr. Cleveland was elected Mayor of the city by a combination of Democrats and Republicans, Buffalo being normally a strongly Republican city. His majority was a little more than 5,000. In his administration of the mayorality he professed to pursue an independent and "reform" course, coming often into conflict with the Common Council and breaking the traditions of the office without hesitation. By vetoing a number of measures which, he charged, were tainted with jobbery, he gained a reputation as a reformer and a friend of economy in the public service. ELECTED GOVERNOR. Casting about in the late Summer of 1882 for a candidate with whom to oppose Secretary Folger in the Gubernatorial campaign, the Democratic managers fixed upon Mayer Cleveland, and owing to the anomalous condition of politics in the State he was elected by a major-

ity the phenomenal proportions of which in-dicated merely the extent to which Republi-can voters stayed at home, or, in some instances, voted the Democratic ticket to rebuke certain phases of Republican party manage-ment. Mr. Cleveland thus took rank among the "tidal-wave" statesmen. He was inaugurated Governor in 1883, and has now served in that capacity for 18 months, that being the extent of his experience in public affairs. Dur-ing this period his administration, while in some respects it has received popular approval, in others it has excited intense opposition, and especially on the part of the Tammany wing of his own party and the laboring class generally, the latter the result chiefly of his action in vetoing the elevated-railroad five-cent fare bill, and that limiting the hours of car-conductors and drivers to 12 hours a day, for which he was censured by leaders of the working classes. He signed the bill taking away from the New York Aldermen the power to control the Mayor's appointments, and thus alienated the affections of Tammany Hall. But he has been particularly conspicuous in his opposition to legislation proposed in the interest of ex-soldiers, and especially the mem-

bers of the Grand Army. HIS OPPOSITION TO SOLDIER MEASURES.

The general result was announced as follows for Vice-President by acclamation. [Cheers.] While Mayor of Buffalo he vetoed an appro-Mr. Harris (Va.) united the voice of Virginia priation of \$300, passed by the Common Council, for the proper observance of Decoration Mr. Searles (Cal.) withdrew the nomination Day. As Governor of New York he vetoed a of Rosecrans. The other nominees were all bill passed at the last session of the Legislature withdrawn one by one, so that Mr. Hendricks which made it a misdemeanor for any person to wear a G. A. R. badge who was not an hon-Mr. Wallace then withdrew his motion to orably-discharged soldier. The petition for the nominate by acclamation, and moved that the bill had been signed by all the G. A. R. Posts of nominations de tow close. The motion was the State. A measure passed the same Legisagreed to, and the Clerk proceeded to call the lature allowing G. A. R. Posts to use State roll of States. The result was the unanimous muskets if they gave bonds for their return and safe keeping, and Cleveland vetoed the nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks as the

bill. The G. A. R., as an organization, had Mr. Menzies (Ind.) asked that that State be asked for the privilege. Governor Cleveland's excused from voting. [Loud shouts of "No! fourth exploit in opposition to the Grand Army No!"] He then asked whether there was any of the Republic was his veto of the bill passed name but Mr. Hendricks before the convenby the Legislature allowing a gratuity of \$1,200 tion, and, on receiving an answer in the negato John Young. Young, who had lest an arm tive from the Chairman, said: "Then, sir, the in the service, was made a hopeless cripple by State of Indiana casts 30 votes for Thomas A. an accident which happened to him while working in the Capitol building at Albany. The usual resolutions of thanks were passed, All the Grand Army of the Republic Posts of and at 7:25 p. m. the convention adjourned Albany petitioned the Legislature for the relief they extended, which Cleveland vetoed. The soldiers are asking if such a record as this will

command their votes. Governor Cleveland has a brother living. who is a Presbyterian minister, near Utica. He has five sisters. One of them lives on the old homestead at Holland Patent, is unmarried. and is a strong advocate of Woman's Rights. Another is the wife of an architect in Toledo, O., and a third is the wife of a missionary in India. Mr. Cleveland has remained a bachelor. In his official work he is slow but painstaking. He is a fairly good public speaker, with a shrill voice and a convincing though not eloquent manner, and he prepares his speeches carefully beforehand. He is reputed to be not

the convention. The work of drafting the platform was entrusted to the following sub-committtee: Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; Maj. Burke, of Louisiana; W. R. Morrison, of Illiwealthy but in comfortable circumstances. nois; Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; and George L. Converse, of Ohio. It opens with a HON. T. A. HENDRICKS. general denunciation of the Republican party, Hon. Thomas Andrews Hendricks is a proits principles and methods of administration. duct of the Buckeye State, he having been and declares that a change is necessary in the governing power, and then proceeds to enun-All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The neces- tling near Madison. As they had some means sary reduction in taxation can and must be

ushered into this world of litigation and partizan strife near Zanesville, O., Sept. 7, 1819, so that he is now nearly 65. His parents did not remain long in Ohio, but went westward to grow up with the young State of Indiana, setyoung Thomas received a collegiate education, effected without depriving American labor of and became distinguished as a fluent talker. the ability to compete successfully with foreign | He was equally distinguished for another trait labor, and without imposing lower rates of which has even become more pronounced as duty than will be ample to cover any increased | age came upon him. That is, the length of time cost of production which may exist in conse- he could talk and the number of words he could quence of the higher rate of wages prevailing | use without betraying the side he was talking on. He was admitted to the bar and entered political life at the same time, and took the stump for Polk in 1844. He was elected to the Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850, and the Federal Government economically adminthe next year was sent to Congress. During his term the repeal of the Missouri Compromise cipal of the public debt, can be got under our came up, and though he privately expressed present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heavvoted for it. He was in consequence defeated for re-nomination; the Administration consoled ticket for the office of President or Vice-Presi- | nounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, him with an appointment as Commissioner of dent a majority of the National Committee subject to the preceding limitations, we deshall have power to fill the vacancy. the General Land Office. In 1859 he ran for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated. When There was so much opposition made to the | sively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the war broke out he was "opposed to the coerthe needs of the Government, economically adcion of the Southern States," and presided over a convention in 1862 which denounced the war. In 1863 he was elected Senator, and distin-"internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long guished himself in opposition to the war measures of the Administration. He also strenufrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief ously opposed the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law and the adoption of the amendment abolthe war, and be made a fund to defray the exishing slavery. He was elected Governor of Indiana in 1872, and in 1876 was nominated for diers disabled in the line of duty in the wars

Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Tilden. of the Republic, and for the payment of such Mr. Hendricks is a very able lawyer, and has pensions as Congress may from time to time grown wealthy by the practice of his profesgrant to such soldlers, a like fund for the sion. He is a gentleman of fine personal charsailors having been already provided, and any acter and winning manners.

Having visited in person all parts of Minnesota and Dakota, we do not hesitate to indorse the statement of Hon. Charles E. Stephen Grover Cleveland, Governor of New Simmons, Land Commissioner Chiengo York, is now in his 48th year. He was born Northwestern Railway, in another column, at Caldwell, N. J., on March 18, 1837, the fifth | It is a country rich in soil, beautiful in landof nine children. The family was poor and scape, healthy in climate. The ex-soldiers the children had to go to work early. Grover and other citizens who have made their Mr. Pinlow (Kan.) presented the name of emy in Clinton. On leaving school he was a country, thrifty villages are springing up-all teacher in New York for a short time, and then, that makes a country desirable for settlement at the age of 17, set out for the West, intending may be found, either in completion or on a to go to Ohio. But stopping at Buffalo to visit | well-established foundation. We suggest that his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, he was persuaded to our comrades attending the annual Encampsettle there. He began the study of law at ment at Minneapolis plan to take a survey of once in the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, that region. Land explorers' tickets are at and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. His po- greatly reduced rates, and, what is better, all Senator Wallace (Pa.) said he nominated as a litical preferences at this time, when the seces money paid for railroad fares on this railway candidate for Vice-President ex-Gov. Hen- sion conspiracy was almost ripe, led him to will be refunded on the purchase of 190 acres. join the Democratic party, to which he has Do not fail to send for one of the illustrated

age of men who entered the army-when the war Attention is called to the handsome writing candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He had legal studies, and in 1862 he was admitted to other column.